NUMBER 28 MAY, 1938

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

SHL WITHDRAWN

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS COLLECTION

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY
1925 - 1937

WHO READS TREASURE ROOM BOOKS?

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

VOLUME III MAY, 1938 NUMBER 5

THE CHANGES AND excitements of the two years since the last publication of the *NOTES* suggest that, in our 300th year, the Harvard College Library continues as usual. In the 17th century the roof of the early wooden building nearly collapsed upon John Harvard's books before the bricks of Harvard Hall were ready to receive them. And even bricks were not enough. In the 18th century, save for the few hundred books in active use, the entire Library burned flat, catalogues and all. Ten years afterward, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the new Library of several thousand volumes was dispersed into hiding, to emerge in timid incognito in the ground floor rooms of a house in Concord, while the lead from its Cambridge roof was being moulded into bullets. Differences of opinion on the question of keeping up with university libraries in Europe proved a troublesome introduction to the 19th century, during the course of which the Library records were completely renovated and the books moved round and rearranged, not once but twice. In a 20th century, which we hope will not fail to contribute its comfortable share to our history, it cannot seem too surprising that a twelvemonth initiated by the Tercentenary Celebration should find the Librarian and an Assistant Librarian retired, and the Director resigned.

Alfred Claghorn Potter

THE RETIREMENT of Alfred Claghorn Potter, '89, as Harvard's Librarian, will not be news to readers of these *NOTES*. We join with them in tribute to one who directed the buying of books for our collections over a period of nearly half a century: well beyond Sibley's record, and indeed for longer than any other librarian in our history. Mr. Potter assumed control of buying on March 1, 1893, under Assistant Librarian Tillinghast, and remained actively in charge until his retirement on August 31, 1936. In the years when a Library of about 304,000 volumes was growing to one of 1,970,000, he was approving titles for purchase at a rate which increased from about 5,000 to nearly 30,000 annually. The fiscal amount spent for books under his direction ($16,900 in 1893) had increased by 1936 to $82,900. In all, approximately 830,000 books were bought by Mr. Potter for the Harvard Library.

Although succeeding generations may not always agree as to the best method of spending a library's money for books, the final question to be answered is whether a given volume is to be found on the library shelves. Mr. Potter's judicious and skillful foraging among the second-hand book markets of the world will command increasing admiration as time passes. Not a day in our work fails to uncover traces of his steps before us.

For example, one day in March four lots of books were considered. Of 35 titles of critical literature on Marcel Proust (to whom we have paid no special attention) we had all but ten. Of 55 works by or about Upton Sinclair, we lacked only one. Of a collection of 55 volumes on witchcraft, offered by Maggs Bros. of London for £516, we had all but one: a 5 shilling 1933 publication about Jane Shore. Finally, of an impressive and valuable offering of 45 Americana by William H. Robinson,

Ltd., of London for £874, we had all but six. Of these, two were hand-bills, one a map, one a set of Haghe lithographs, one a unique collection of 17th century stock exchange reports, and one "the only copy known" of a *View of the Title to Indiana*; and the last was the only item of first importance to us. That we should have bought, had the price of £55 not been beyond our means.

These records, not so characteristic of this Library in 1893, are due in no small degree to Mr. Potter. They are not spectacular, and may commend indifferently to fame in their day. But discretion is a lasting quality; something of it recurs forever fresh, as those who are equipped to venture forth on bibliographical cruises start out anew, generation after generation. Professor Coolidge used to say, "When in doubt, buy more books." Well might (and probably did) Mr. Potter have answered, "Buy more books anyway, doubt or no doubt."

George Parker Winship

THE RETIREMENT of George Parker Winship, '93, as Assistant Librarian, in the Fall of 1937 served to suggest with particular emphasis to what extent the Library's growth was dependent upon skill in many fields. If a bibliographer be librarian at all, surely he must be a librarian's librarian; and that, with gentle perseverance, Mr. Winship certainly was. A bibliographer of international eminence, called back to Harvard in 1915 when the Widener bequest was received, he assumed as Assistant Librarian in 1926 full responsibility for Harvard's rare and valuable books, the rapidly increased incidence of which in the general collections, almost unnoticed for half a century past, had in Professor Coolidge's day become a serious problem.

In a community of scholars, rare and valuable books are without importance as such, except as their char-

acteristics may bear in appropriate manner upon the special field of bibliographic study. Mr. Winship therefore found himself pioneering in a field toward which there was at least considerable apathy. The important problems with which he was occupied were destined to meet immediately a wider understanding and a more sympathetic interest outside the Library, or even the University, than within. Education, leadership perhaps, was necessary: the broad significance of the introduction of printing, of the history of the printed book and its companion crafts, to students and to scholars needed interpretation; and to those ends he devoted himself with an almost objective diligence, with contempt for imperfection the stronger for that silent expression likely to become a definite tradition in Cambridge.

His famous course Fine Arts 5*e*, taught from 1915 to 1932, traced the history of the printed book in terms of people and events. Equally unusual certainly were those learned quips pervading the early days of the Harvard Treasure Room. Both attempted, and to amazing degree succeeded, in educating even librarians about books and printers. To such daring endeavor, these *NOTES* and the 27 preceding issues must remain as tribute. The Library as a human venture, in which some people were engaged and in which other people were interested, was the setting wherein, as first Editor, he planned these *NOTES* and to which (his successors trust) they remain faithful.

Professor Blake's Resignation as Director

ONE DAY last summer, the staff learned with regret of the Director's intention to resign. A member of the Faculty in the Department of History since 1920, eminent within a learned field where to be eminent carries unusual distinction, Professor Robert Pierpont Blake in 1928 had finally consented to assume the Di-

rectorship of the Library upon the untimely death of his predecessor, Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, '89. Hazards consequent upon an unexpected interruption in policy combined to make the position just then one of far more than ordinary difficulty.

Since 1910 the College Library had increased from 600,000 to 1,548,000 volumes; and the University Library of 1,425,000 books created with the Directorship had become a great system of more than 60 libraries with 2,784,000 books. Not a technician, and impatient of being retarded by detail, Mr. Coolidge had carried the whole Library swiftly and relentlessly forward, without interruption of pace, through the equivalent of half a century of growth within eighteen years. The clear vision he had shown in 1910 was realized by 1928. What he accomplished was done by sheer personal strength, beyond hope or fear of equivocation; but only the brilliance of a virtuoso could have ordered it so well. The Harvard University Library in 1928 stood among the world's great libraries: it represented the largest collection of books in any academic institution; but Professor Coolidge, often confronted by problems unanswered in the majority of libraries, had solved them merely by hurrying through to confront ever new and ever greater ones.

Such was Professor Blake's inheritance, acquired suddenly and without opportunity for leisurely consideration. Never were scholarly virtues more deeply challenged; great was Harvard's good fortune to find that challenge met adequately. Cosmopolitan in the scholarly world, familiar with the resources and facilities of all the great libraries, learned in many languages and among many peoples, his urbane view brought to focus the responsibilities to world scholarship of the Library under his charge. Gracious to the technician, but denying none of the legitimate demands of scholars, Professor Blake, in the final analysis, introduced both

Harvard librarians and the University to the Library which Mr. Coolidge had re-created. Both came to realize in some definite way their respective responsibilities for administering and for possessing a scholar's library of world rank.

The Library Situation

THE RESIGNATION of the Director involved the University in difficulties of a very fundamental character. For twenty-five years Mr. Coolidge's feeling that the ultimate control of the Library should remain in the hands of a member of the teaching staff had been a precept more or less firmly entrenched in Harvard thinking. But in the decade since 1928, the Library and the demands made upon it had changed beyond his power to foresee. Technical skill in Library affairs had become a necessity for the protection and extension of those very functions in the service for which Mr. Coolidge had labored so long.

His efforts to crystallize administrative problems, and those of Professor Blake to secure their general recognition, had borne good fruit. Clearer and more inevitable became the real aspects of the Library's position as the question of a new appointment was discussed, until opinion began its slow convergence upon a common point. The Harvard Library needed a trained librarian of high technical competence, yet possessed of common sense, judgment, and a broad interest in all aspects of modern scholarship and of scholarly life.

MEANTIME Walter Benjamin Briggs, appointed Associate Librarian in the Fall of 1936, had consented to act as Librarian during the concluding year of Professor Blake's administration. By wide knowledge of the Library's history and traditions and by good judgment in the midst of perplexing daily needs, he contributed notably to the maintenance of equilibrium, as the search for such a man went on.

Mr. Metcalf's Appointment

THE RESULT has been the appointment of Keyes De Witt Metcalf, of New York, as Director of the University Library and Librarian of Harvard College. Trained for many years in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, one of the greatest book collections in the world, since 1913 he has been closely associated in its management with its Director, Harry Miller Lydenberg, '97. Of Mr. Lydenberg's continuing interest in the fortunes of the Harvard Library no mention need be made; and through him Mr. Metcalf's interest in us is by no means new.

Bright indeed must have seemed that day in 1910 when Professor Coolidge first took office. But if more favorable auspices can convene, surely they are with us now. A generous share of our problems solved, no finer welcome can we extend to Mr. Metcalf, and upon no more suitable anniversary than this: for, three hundred years ago, upon this spot the libraries of British America saw humble beginning; and, two hundred feet away, the Widow Glover's press was soon to introduce printing to these Colonies.

C. E. WALTON

Fifteenth Century Manuscript of Aristotle

THE LIBRARY has been fortunate in securing an interesting manuscript for the study of Renaissance humanism. It is a composite Greek work containing fragments of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Galen, and Porphyry, claiming to have been corrected for the Aldine *editio princeps* of 1495–8, and also to have passed through the hands of the Dominican Ioannes Cono and of Beatus Rhenanus. The acquisition was made possi-

ble in January, 1938, through the interest and generosity of Messrs. Harold T. White, '97, Lucius Wilmerding, '01, Augustin H. Parker, '97, and William K. Richardson, '80.

The manuscript contains 170 paper leaves, and 2 fly-leaves, to the first of which are pasted two sheets of foolscap with unsigned notes in Italian of the contents, dated December 1920. These notes analyse the manuscript as containing:

1. Fragments of *Aristotelis de caelo*, lib. I, II, III, to the words Τὸ γὰρ μέρος τοῦ πυρὸς οὔτε πῦρ (ed. Bekker 304^{b} 6). XV century.

2. *Aristotelis ethica Nicomachorum*, lib. I to the words, προαίρεσιν περὶ ἀρετης (ed. Bekker 1102^{a}, 14). A single unsigned quaternion of the XV century.

3. *Aristotelis de generatione et corruptione*, lib. I to the words, ὃ καλεῖται τροφή (ed. Bekker 322^{a}, 1). XV century.

4. *Theophrasti de historia plantarum et de causis planterum.* XV century. These fragments are in great disorder.

5. (*a*) 4 leaves, of which the two first contain a commentary upon the Isagoge of Porphyry and the two latter the actual text of the Isagoge as found in the Aldine Aristotle of 1495.

(*b*) *Aristotelis physiognomica.*

(*c*) *Theophrasti fragmenti de signis aquarum et ventorum*, to the words οὖν λυπτεόν (ed. Wimmer [Teubner] III, 117, l. 2).

(*d*) *Galeni historia philosopho* 21 leaves, corresponding with the text of the Aldine edition of 1497 (vol. II) (ff. 13–32).

JESSIE M. WHITEHEAD

THE Library, and the student body as well, sustained a distinct loss in the resignation in 1937 of Mrs. Florence Milner as Librarian of the Farnsworth Room, a position which she had held since its opening in 1916. To her gracious personality, her wide knowledge of books, and especially to her understanding of human nature is due much of the success of the room.

THE HERBERT WEIR SMYTH COLLECTION

By Marjorie P. Wood

THROUGH the generous wish of his family, the books of the late Herbert Weir Smyth, '78, Eliot professor of Greek literature, are to find a home in the Widener building. Of the collection numbering some five thousand volumes, about five hundred have been received: rare items which have been shelved in the Treasure Room and kept together as the Herbert Weir Smyth Collection. Twenty-three incunabula, in many cases the *editio princeps*, are included, notably the Aldine Aristotle of 1495–8 and the Callierges Simplicius of 1499. There are more than eighty volumes from the Aldine presses, and some ten Elzeviers, as well as other valuable works printed in the 16th and 17th centuries. Aside from the Classics, which form the bulk of the five hundred volumes, there are interesting and outstanding examples of the church fathers, the humanists, and of those late medievalists and early moderns who employed the vernacular: Dante, Boccaccio, Tasso, Spenser, Montaigne, and others.

A few volumes of the Smyth library, less rare, but most useful as part of our classical collection, will be shelved in the general stacks. The remainder, the largest portion, will be placed in the Classical Library on the top floor, henceforth to be known as the Herbert Weir Smyth Classical Library. His portrait owned by the College will be hung in this room.

In addition to his books, the College Library has received Professor Smyth's photostat collection of Aeschylus manuscripts described in his "Catalogue of the manuscripts of Aeschylus," reprinted from *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, vol. 44, 1933. These are arranged in the cases of Room D, Widener, conveniently available for students of paleography.

The Library is enriched by this generous gift, so fittingly acknowledged in the name which will designate the Classical Library.

Microphotography

DURING the past year the Harvard College Library has actively participated in the continuing investigation of the uses of microphotography as applied to printed and manuscript materials. This method of reproduction on 16 mm. and 35 mm. chemically stable cellulose acetate film, which has a permanency "greater than papers of maximum purity for permanent records," has had a comparatively recent development. Its chief objective is the lowering of the economic barrier between the scholar and his resources. Sometimes prohibitive expense curtails the activity of the research student; again the high cost of books which prove to be rare, or certain aspects of the cost of administration may impede scholarship. Microphotography offers a possible contribution toward the solution of these problems.

Last summer Harvard purchased its first camera specifically designed for microphotographical reproduction. But only part of the problem was thus faced, for it is obvious that the image on the film must be enlarged if it is to be read. For this purpose three reading machines have also been obtained. Use of this apparatus, small at first, has steadily increased.

Such widespread use of film reproductions here and elsewhere indicates that microphotography may become a very important factor in scholarly work.

Although there has been most demand for reproduction of rare books or unique documents, an anticipated extension of the process to include newspapers may contribute not a little to the solution of the difficulties involved in the use of that important source material.

F. G. KILGOUR

THE HOWELLS COLLECTION

By Arthur T. Hamlin

"MRS. CLEMENS received the mail this morning," wrote Mark Twain to William Dean Howells in 1875, "and the next minute she lit into the study with danger in her eye and this demand on her tongue, 'Where is the profanity Mr. Howells speaks of?' Then I had to miserably [*sic*] confess that I had left it out when reading the MS. ["Tom Sawyer"] to her. Nothing but almost inspired lying got me out of this scrape with my scalp. Does your wife give you rats, like that, when you go a little one-sided?"

These words were tapped out with difficulty on Mark Twain's new typewriter, which he soon traded with relief for "a twelve-dollar saddle worth $25." This letter, one among nearly two hundred from Clemens to Howells, came to the Harvard College Library last November, along with three thousand other letters addressed to William Dean Howells. The Collection was purchased from his daughter, Miss Mildred Howells, and his son, John Mead Howells. Friends of the Library, interested in having it come to Harvard, have already contributed nearly one-third of the purchase price.

Appreciation of the letters entails consideration of the recipient. Howells rose from a background of middle nineteenth century Ohio poverty without the benefit of formal education. At nineteen he moved to Columbus, and was soon on terms of friendship with many of the state capitol's influential citizens, including Governor Salmon P. Chase. Four years later he published his first two books, *Poems* and the campaign *Lives and Speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin*. Part of the summer of 1860 he spent in Boston, then the Mecca of all young men with literary aspirations. His success there was phenomenal, for we find him seated in the

Parker House as the prandial guest of honor, with James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and James T. Fields grouped around him. During the Civil War Howells served as Consul at Venice. He became Assistant Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* shortly after his return to America, and in 1871, the Editor.

The meteoric rise of young Howells is a tribute to his talent, industry, and character. In boyhood his studies were the admiration of Jefferson, Ohio; these he continued to the point of declining professorships at leading American universities (including Harvard), without a complete elementary course to his credit. His personality and character won friends on the instant, and these qualities are reflected in the letters addressed to him. Almost all of them are unexpectedly frank; a large percentage run into many pages. Any correspondence between figures of historical reputation is important; the importance is magnified by the candor with which the Howells Collection is veined.

Howells was Assistant Editor and Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* for fifteen years; he conducted the "Editor's Study" in *Harper's Monthly* for five, and the "Editor's Easy Chair" for many more; he wrote over a hundred books: novels, criticism, drama, biography, poetry; he did original contributions for more than thirty works and edited still others. The three thousand some communications in the Collection are probably less than one percent of the letters which were addressed to Howells in the course of his eighty-three years. The few which were saved form the very top cream from the bottle.

It is probable that Howells weeded out his own papers freely at the time of receipt. He kept only one or two letters from many prominent people with whom he must have had a considerable correspondence. Letters from Emerson, Longfellow, and certain other literary *lares* were saved regardless of the merit of the contents.

With lesser figures it appears that Howells did not keep any letters except the few which dealt with matters of literary importance.

It may be inferred that some occasional rejection or dispersion was brought about for other reasons. Albert Bigelow Paine printed more than a hundred letters from Clemens to Howells in the Mark Twain "Letters" and biography. Only a few of the most significant and interesting originals of this published material are to be found in these files. Nearly all the one hundred and eighty-five Clemens letters which came to Harvard last fall still remain unpublished. This situation recently gave one librarian considerable anxiety: here were more than a hundred published letters, and more than a hundred original manuscripts, all from the same person, to the same person. Hours were spent trying to match manuscript and printed versions, many of which were undated. In one instance a manuscript and a published letter were both dated the same day, but their contents were entirely different. Mark Twain had written again that afternoon. Many originals were missing, however; Howells may have given them to someone, or he may have sold them.

A few other published letters to Howells cannot be found. In one case the unsavoriness of the editor's reputation leads the reader to suspect that a trusting Howells, instead of a copy, mailed the original letter, and never saw it again. But this is pure conjecture, and these few published manuscripts are of minor concern.

One-half of the authors whose correspondence is part of the Howells Collection are represented by one or two letters. Many of these are interesting only as autographs. With a deeper breath for a high-board dive into the sea of estimates, two-thirds of the value of the Collection lies in the unpublished letters of Mark Twain, Henry James and John Hay.

Editions of "Letters" of these three men have been

published. Howells was Mark Twain's closest literary friend. Some of these unpublished manuscripts run to twenty pages and more. The one hundred and twenty-seven letters from Henry James are even longer than the Clemens letters and much less legible. Of these, slightly over four-fifths remain unpublished. This correspondence dates from 1868 and forms a skeleton literary autobiography. John Hay's letters were edited by Mrs. Hay and published in 1908, three years after his death. She used many of the sixty-one communications which had been sent to Howells. But personal names were omitted; and, in some cases, omissions were not indicated. Some of the most important letters were not published because they dealt with matters of contemporary concern; opinions expressed by Hay would have been so much salt in open sores. Other letters were overlooked, and never sent to Mrs. Hay for examination.

Almost every American literary figure of the nineteenth century and early twentieth is represented by one or more letters. It is a long step from such national literary patriarchs as Hawthorne, Emerson, and Bryant to Sidney Webb, our English contemporary authority on matters socialistic and sociological.

Glancing at the literary correspondence by bulk, there are somewhere between fifty and a hundred pieces each for Henry M. Alden, Richard Watson Gilder, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Charles Dudley Warner. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, and John Greenleaf Whittier are each represented by nearly forty letters. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Thomas Wentworth Higginson average thirty.

The Collection is not limited to literary figures. There are the Presidents: Hayes, Garfield, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, with a total of forty-three letters. Hayes asked advice on appointments; Roosevelt vented his spleen on politicans; Garfield defended him-

self from implication in the Credit Mobilier scandal. Dropping back a rung on the political ladder to Secretary of the Treasury Chase, there is strong indictment of President Lincoln's conduct of the Civil War, and this written shortly after Vicksburg and Gettysburg!

Charles Francis Adams discussed the Standard Oil Company just prior to the publication of the first exposé of the professional ethics of that organization. There are pages on socialism and trade unions by Edward Bellamy, written in 1888, the year his *Looking Backward* was published. Months before he was inaugurated, President Eliot disclosed his strictly confidential plans for the first graduate school of arts and sciences in this country.

Charles A. Dana, Edward Everett Hale, Whitelaw Reid, and Brand Whitlock average fifteen letters apiece. There are two score intimate communications from Augustus St. Gaudens and Howard Pyle, and a somewhat smaller number from the youthful Joseph Pennell, with marginal illustrations. Fanny Kemble is represented by thirty-four.

The considerable correspondence of prominent Englishmen is definitely secondary to that of American interest. Hardy, Kipling, Stevenson, and Arnold Bennett each wrote several arresting letters. There is some material on the English drama; and a few politico-literary figures are here, notably George Trevelyan and Lord Bryce.

In short, there are letters by more than four hundred individuals of importance to history, the majority represented by one, two, or three pieces. Now it is worthwhile for autograph purposes to have one letter by Matthew Arnold, "Artemus Ward," or Sir James Barrie; but a single letter does not offer a prospective biographer much incentive for a trip to Cambridge, nor does it tempt a Harvard professor to write a book. A single letter may be likened to a page torn from a vol-

ume: one needs other letters on the subject, particularly *from* the subject, to put the single letter in its true perspective. In purchasing for a research library it is considered axiomatic that the zeal in adding to a collection bear some relation to the size and importance of the present holdings on that subject. In one sense the Howells Collection forms an entity in itself, for all the letters relate to Howells. But he could not have set these pieces aside because of their bearing on his life and work. The contents of this Collection may therefore be slightly disappointing to the Howells scholar, though not to the student of our national literature.

The question as to how these letters supplement items that Harvard had previously acquired leads to a cursory check on the Clemens, Hay, and James holdings. There were already in the Widener building about fifty letters from the first, eight from the second, and thirty-five from the third, without counting a large but unknown number in a collection which will remain sealed against even the Librarian for some time to come. Five other names were picked at random for the same purpose. There were some seven hundred letters from James Russell Lowell in the Harvard College Library. Thomas Hardy was represented by eight; Whitelaw Reid by five; and Augustus St. Gaudens by approximately twenty. There were nearly sixty from Henry Irving. With the exceptions of Hardy, Reid, and Hay, the Library already had sizeable holdings of the men investigated. The Howells Collection buttresses all these.

It is impossible to predict exactly how scholars will be aided by this Collection. More and more material will be printed in standard biographies and editions of letters as time goes on. It will always be interesting to find out further details of Howells' relations and influence with authors of one and two generations ago. No biographer can neglect with impunity the connection, if any, of his subject with Howells. The student

of Bret Harte is interested in what Mark Twain wrote to Howells about him; another is interested in what Henry James had to say about Flaubert and Turgenev.

Howells was for many years the chief prophet of a literary realism scorned by sundry modern writers who owe him much. His principles and keen critical sense kept him clear of fads and mob judgment. His critiques shaped the tenor of book reviews all over the country. Practically unerring was his eye in ferreting out new and hidden talent. This he not only showed to his fellow citizens, he held it before them.

Some remarkable correspondence in the Howells Collection came from young authors who were thus discovered and publicized. In this vein no kinder letter was ever written than that with which Lowell sent Howells to Hawthorne in 1860. This piece of paper, a part of the Collection, was probably treasured by Howells as much as any other.

"My dear Hawthorne, — I have no masonic claim upon you except community of tobacco, and the young man who brings this does not smoke.

"But he wants to look at you, which will do you no harm, and him a great deal of good.

"His name is Howells, and he is a fine young fellow, and has written several poems in the *Atlantic*, which of course you have never read, because you don't do such things yourself, and are old enough to know better.

"When I think how much you might have profited by the perusal of certain verses of somebody who shall be nameless — but no matter! If my judgment is good for anything, this youth has more in him than any of our younger fellows in the way of rhyme.

"Of course he can't hope to rival the *Consule Planco* men. Therefore let him look at you, and charge it

To yours always,

J. R. Lowell."

Hawthorne was either unimpressed by this letter, or unwilling to venture competition. He sent Howells on to Emerson with: "I find this young man worthy."

(Quotations reprinted by permission of Harper & Bros. from: J. R. Lowell, *Letters of James Russell Lowell*; A. B. Paine, *Mark Twain, a biography*.)

THE COLUMBUS LETTER

Epistola de insulis nouiter repertis
Impressa parisius In campo gaillardi

ON March 4th, 1936, the following letter was received in Cambridge:

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.
24 February, 1936

Dear Mr. President:

The Curators of the Bodleian Library have heard with much interest of the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the University of Harvard which is taking place in September of this year; and would like to make it the opportunity for offering a gift to Harvard University Library in recognition of the happy relations which have for so long a period existed between it and Bodley.

Through the bequests of two of its greatest benefactors the Bodleian possesses duplicate copies — said to be the only existing copies of this edition — of the famous letter of Christopher Columbus to Sanxis, Treasurer of Aragon, entitled *Epistola de insulis noviter repertis*. The edition is that printed by Guiot Marchant at Paris about 1493. My Curators have authorized me to offer to the Harvard University Library the copy of the *Epistola* which came to the Bodleian under the bequest of Francis Douce in 1834, and I shall therefore be glad to learn whether such a gift would be acceptable.

Arrangements could be made for its presentation, on behalf of the Curators, by the delegation sent by the University of Oxford to the Tercentenary celebration.

With very warm remembrances, I am

Yours sincerely,
(*signed*) H. H. E. Craster
(Bodley's Librarian)

THE PRESIDENT,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

President Conant answered that such a gift would be most acceptable, including in his reply a letter from the Director of the University Library expressing the appreciation of the Library Council. On April 6, 1936, the

THIS COPY OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S LETTER TO SANXIS, TREASURER OF ARAGON, ENTITLED 'EPISTOLA DE INSULIS NOVITER REPERTIS' AND PRINTED AT PARIS BY GUIOT MARCHANT ABOUT 1493, WAS PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HARVARD BY THE CURATORS OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD, IN SEPTEMBER 1936, ON THE OCCASION OF THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF HARVARD COLLEGE. THE BOOK, OF WHICH ANOTHER COPY REMAINS IN THE BODLEIAN, FORMED PART OF THE BEQUEST OF FRANCIS DOUCE

EPISTOLA DE INSULIS NOUITER REPERTIS

First Page, and Special Page Printed and Bound in by the Bodleian Library

Agli associati.

Il primo Numero della *Giovine Italia* vide la luce in marzo, e in quello s' annunciava che si sarebbero pubblicati due Fascicoli al mese, di 100 pagine l' uno. — D'allora in poi non comparve Fascicolo alcuno, e i nostri Soci ebbero ragione di sospettare che il Giornale rimanesse soppresso. — A noi doleva del ritardo; ma le cause non erano in noi. Il Governo Francese pensò che agli stranieri non fosse concesso il dritto di pubblicare le proprie opinioni in Francia, e frappose ostacoli, che in oggi abbiamo superati, ponendoci sotto l'egida d' un cittadino Francese, e uniformandoci alle prescrizioni della legge. Da qui innanzi, la *Giovine Italia* verrà alla luce regolarmente, non più per Fascicoli di 100 pagine, ma per Fascicoli di 200, uno al mese. -- Tre Fascicoli formeranno in conseguenza un trimestre. Nulla è mutato nel prezzo d' associazione. Abbiamo promesso a' nostri Soci sei quaderni, cioè 600 pagine in un trimestre. Il primo quaderno contava pag. 132: col terzo Fascicolo le 600 saranno compite, più l' Insegnamento popolare, che noi promettemmo.

Il Direttore del Giornale,

MAZZINI.

ANNOUNCEMENT LEAF INSERTED IN NUMBER 2 OF THE *GIOVINE ITALIA*

Explaining the Delay in Publication

Corporation, "Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Curators of the Bodleian Library for their generous and thoughtful offer, and that it be gratefully accepted."

At two o'clock on the afternoon of September 16th, the first of the Tercentenary Days, at a private ceremony in the Widener Room of the College Library, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, Alexander Dunlop Lindsay, formally presented the book to President Conant, who turned it over to the Director of the University Library, Robert Pierpont Blake.

At least seventeen different editions of the Columbus letter were printed immediately following his return from this first voyage. All of them are scarce. The Harvard copy, presented by the Curators of the Bodleian Library, is, as stated in Mr. Craster's letter, one of the two known copies of this edition. It was described in detail in a pamphlet published by Quaritch in 1893 and containing a photolithographic facsimile of the other Bodleian copy with an introductory note by Edward W. Nicholson, then Bodley's Librarian. One of the authorities mentioned as important in a study of the perplexing history of the printing of this letter was a work by Harvard's Librarian, Justin Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America."

W. B. BRIGGS

A Reference Question

A NEW SPRING book based on a Harvard thesis recalls an amusing incident. About two years ago, the Reference Department received by mail a request for identification of a reference in a well-known encyclopedia. The services of another large library had produced no result except, "Try Harvard," since the imprint given for the book cited was "Harvard University, 1926."

The College Library's catalogue did not contain the desired item and a check of the original citation revealed no error; it had been properly copied. In the process of search, however, the same title was described as having been a thesis in progress at Harvard in 1926; but in this clue the author possessed an entirely different forename. When this new author was looked up in the catalogue, a thesis presented in 1930 was discovered; but, this time, the title had changed: an event which could not have been anticipated in 1926.

Similar bibliographical problems are not uncommon, but there is more to this story. Further correspondence developed the startling fact that the innocent author was inquiring for his own thesis. Incidentally, in published form, this work has acquired a third title.

F. G. KILGOUR

LA GIOVINE ITALIA, NUMBER 3

By Marjorie P. Wood

IN 1831 a young man of twenty-six, imprisoned in Savona by the Sardinian government because of Carbonari sympathies, but finally released for lack of evidence, chose the way of exile rather than conform to the reactionary conditions in Piedmont and all of Italy. In Marseilles he put into effect the dream of his prison days, the organizing of La Giovine Italia (Young Italy), to become famous throughout all Europe. With the help of other young exiles (by a regulation of the society no member was to be over forty), the organization spread its membership into Italy, with the idea of educating the people to a successful revolt against the eight monarchies of the peninsula and to unite them into a republic.

As organ of this association, our exile, Mazzini, founded the periodical *La Giovine Italia*. Late in 1831 appeared the "Manifesto," followed from 1832 to 1834 by six numbers. All were published in Marseilles, although the chief contributor, Mazzini himself, was ordered out of France and had to retire to Switzerland in the Fall of 1832. This paper, smuggled into Italy in every conceivable fashion, brought death to readers, and imprisonment to any who merely failed to denounce it. The government destroyed every copy it could lay hands on.

When the Gay Risorgimento Collection was acquired in 1931, interestingly enough just a century from the founding of La Giovine Italia, Harvard received five of the six issues of this most rare periodical in almost perfect condition, and in addition the "Manifesto" or prospectus in which Mr. Gay had penciled this note, "Only one other original copy of this Manifesto is known to exist." Number three was missing.

Knowing the history of this persecuted little journal, one could hardly expect the missing issue to turn up short of a miracle. This past year the miracle happened. The Italian book dealer Castelli notified us that he was in possession of just that volume which would make our set complete, making it possibly the only perfect set known. The National Library in Rome has the six numbers, but their condition and whether the *Manifesto* is included cannot be ascertained from its catalogue. The Casa Mazzini in Genoa owns a set, but according to Castelli, its copy of number three lacks the first four pages and the index leaf.

The Harvard copies, whatever vicissitudes the various numbers have encountered, are in fine condition. Numbers two, four, five, and six possess their original yellow paper covers, headed with the brave words, "Uguaglianza, Libertà, Umanità."

THE "NOH" DANCE PRINTS

By T. M. Nordbeck

JAPANESE drama may be considered to fall into two types: the Kabuki or popular drama from which has developed the contemporary Japanese theatre, and the "Noh," the primitive and aristocratic form. The Library has recently acquired, through the generosity of an anonymous alumnus, a collection of woodcuts which illustrate the distinctive features of this latter form.

Strikingly printed in silver, gold, bronze, and brilliant color, these woodcuts are the work of Sakamagi Kogio, who completed them about 1900. The set is a first edition in proof state from the original wood blocks, later destroyed by fire. It is not now possible to procure prints, even in Japan.

To appreciate their value it is essential to understand the general characteristics of the drama they are meant to illustrate. The "Noh" play combines music, words, and action. The performance takes place on a stage which is, in reality, a platform projecting into the audience, and surrounded on three sides by spectators. Of cypress or mahogany, this platform is built over huge earthen jars which give resonance to the music and dances. There is no scenery, and properties are simple and conventionalized. A few branches are a forest, four posts a building. The actors' costumes, however, are elaborate and beautiful, in the style of the Japanese medieval court. The prints reveal clearly their splendor and richness. The principal characters wear equally elaborate masks of wood; the chorus and subordinate characters wear no masks and simple costumes.

The chorus itself plays a part in the "Noh" dramas similar to that of the chorus in Greek drama. It is represented in the prints seated at the back of the stage. Unlike the Greek drama, however, there is usually but

one principal actor in the "Noh"; others are strictly subordinate. This, too, appears in the prints, where the chief actor is by far the most prominent figure and his costume the most gorgeously colored.

The sequence of the action is portrayed by words and dancing; and the latter invariably appears at the climax of the play. It does not correspond to Western notions, however. The steps are slow, the gestures solemn and restrained, and the costumes add dignity and majesty to the deliberate steps. An important element is the stamping out of beats with the foot, which adds ruggedness and strength. An inspection of the prints cannot fail to establish that the authors of the "Noh" dances had a flair for choreography. The comparison with modern ballet is inevitable.

The "Noh" drama attained its present form about the middle of the 14th century. It represents a synthesis, the most important elements of which are musical forms from China and Korea, native ballad music, and the quietistic teachings of Zen Buddhism. During the feudal period it was the Court drama, patronized and supported by the nobility. Following the Revolution of 1868, the "Noh" stages were destroyed and the actors dispersed. Ultimately a former musician in the Shogun troupe set up a stage in Tokio and revived the old tradition. It seems certain, however, that the form is moribund and will become extinct when westernization has sufficiently penetrated the aristocratic and conservative society which supports it. For this reason our collection of these prints will very possibly increase in value as time goes on.

Faculty Circulation Improved

SOME have felt the Faculty privilege of borrowing books without limit of time reduces the number available to undergraduates and others. An analysis

of the requests for books, however, shows that only 1.4 per cent of those requested were in circulation without limit of time. Although the fact may suggest that such complaints are more chronic than serious, it cannot be denied that a few volumes charged to Faculty members have acquired a history in some instances perhaps a shade less than completely respectable. These infrequent cases are not without precedent, although the situation has improved radically in the last two centuries.

An examination of a manuscript list in the University Archives "A List of the Books belonging to the late Library of Harvard College that were in the Hands of the Overseers, Governors and Students of the College and escap'd the flames" (the burning of Harvard Hall in 1764) reveals that John Winthrop (1714–1779), Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, had twenty of the Library's books in his possession (fortunately) at that time. Six of these had been away from the Library less than ten years; but, of the rest, four had been in his possession for eleven, one for seventeen, and nine had been gone for no less than nineteen. What a pity the Crimson hadn't been flourishing then.

F. G. KILGOUR

SINCE THE last issue of the *NOTES*, Thomas Franklin Currier, Associate Librarian of the Harvard College Library, has brought twenty years of exhaustive research to fruition with the publication of *A Bibliography of John Greenleaf Whittier* (Harvard University Press, 1937). His achievement is all the more remarkable since he was actively engaged, meantime, in conducting his share of Library affairs, except for short periods of absence. It is this long professional experience, not only in the Library, but as member and chair-

man of the American Library Association committees on Rules Revision and on Cataloguing, plus an unbounded enthusiasm for his subject, which made him peculiarly fitted for the undertaking.

To quote from one of his critics, David A. Randall, writing in the *Publishers' Weekly*, "To deal with this mass of material Mr. Currier brought unbounded enthusiasm and immense scholarship, and the result of his research is as near perfection as any bibliography is permitted to be."

THE REISINGER LESSING COLLECTION

By Hilmar H. Weber

THIS WINTER for the second time in practically the same number of years, a substantial addition was made to the otherwise somewhat neglected section on German literature. Through the offer of Curt Reisinger, Esq., of New York, to bear a generous portion of the expense, the Library was able to acquire 281 books by and on Gotthold Ephraim Lessing offered by a book-dealer in Berlin. As about an equal number were already in the Library, the student has now an unusual opportunity for work in this phase of German classical literature.

Lessing, standing as he does at the beginning of the second classical period of German literature (the first was the 13th century), has been deservedly the subject of many learned works. He was preëminent as a dramatist (his plays are still frequently produced) and no less as a dramatic critic, in which capacity he was largely instrumental in presenting Shakespeare to Germany. Hardly less important as a theologian, his close connection with the philosophers of his time adds still another

interest to the study of his works. It will be remembered that Lessing served as Librarian of the Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel, which may be thought to account for the numerous translations he made and the editing he did. Finally he made a name for himself in the world of Classical Philology. What wonder, then, that books on him are many.

While among these recent accessions there are many 18th century books, the main emphasis has been put on the scholarly aspect, not on the bibliophile. From this viewpoint the translations of Lessing's work into other languages possess interest, and this purchase adds many to the French and English texts already in the Library. Of *Nathan der Weise* have been added translations into Italian, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, and (significantly) Hebrew (Vienna, 1874). Of *Minna von Barnhelm*, that eulogy of an austere conception of duty and honor as the *summum bonum*, there is a translation into Swedish.

The number of commentaries and treatises on Lessing is very great, and it is fortunate that many seem to be little-known, since future investigators will find here opportunity to trace critical opinion about Lessing and his work. Mention may be made of about thirty works by contemporaries (including a copy of the comedy *Die reiche Frau* by Lessing's younger brother, Karl Gotthelf) which will allow consideration of the poet in relation to his age.

Its provenance gives this generous gift to the Library unusual interest. The principal part of the books came from the private Library of General Friedrich Lessing, great-grandson of Karl Gotthelf, the poet's younger brother. Friedrich Lessing, born in Cologne in 1857, entered the Army in 1879; and the outbreak of the World War found him stationed at Kiel. Higher commands followed until he attained the rank of Major General. A man of means, he spent a large part of his leisure time in assembling a notable collection of works

by and about his famous relative, a task undertaken at the suggestion of his uncle Robert Lessing, himself the possessor of a remarkable library of books and manuscripts on Lessing. Friedrich Lessing died at Kiel in 1929, and his widow sold his valuable collection to a bookseller.

Many of the books recently acquired contain the bookplate of Friedrich Lessing which shows the famous three rings of the parable of *Nathan der Weise*.

A Columbus Note

AGOSTINO GIUSTINIANI'S polyglot edition of the *Psalms*, published at Genoa in 1516, of which the Harvard copy was acquired on October 10, 1830, contains what is probably the first printed account of the life and family of Christopher Columbus.

In Psalm XIX. 4, in the Latin version occur the words: "Et fines mundi verba eorum soli posuit tabernaculum in eis." ("Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world.") In explanation of these words is a note covering several pages of the Scholia; in it we find the account of the life and family of Columbus (English version in J. B. Thacher's *Christopher Columbus*, 1903). It is based on an unpublished work of Antonio Gallo, which remained in manuscript until L. A. Muratori incorporated it into his "Rerum Italicorum Scriptores" in 1733.

Giustiniani claimed that Columbus was of humble origin. This so incensed Ferdinand Columbus that, in the biography of his father which he published soon afterwards, he proceeded to make out that Columbus was of noble parentage. He even went so far as to say that the Republic of Genoa punished Giustiniani's error by cancelling in a public decree his privilege of print-

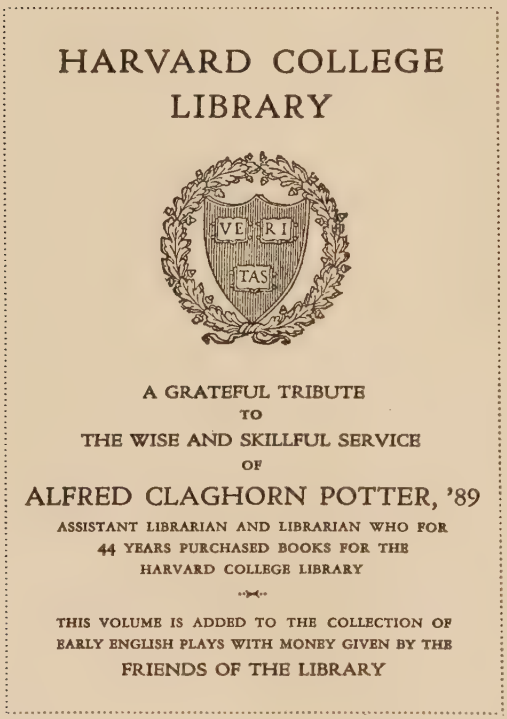
ing his work, but no such decree could be found on record by Thacher.

However, some authority may be accorded to this first printed life of Columbus by Giustiniani since it is so nearly contemporary, having been published only ten years after his death.

M. HANNAH WAIT

The Potter Bookplate

SOME forty years ago, after Mr. Potter's Beaumont and Fletcher bibliography had been published (Bibliographical Contributions, no. 39), a copy was sent to the English bibliographer, Walter Wilson Greg, who had been at work on that period. An acknowledgment came after some delay. With a letter dated July 9, 1900, Mr. Greg returned in kind with a copy of his *List of English Plays written before 1643 and printed before 1700* which had just then appeared under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society.



With the original letter on a preliminary leaf, that copy of Greg's bibliography has served as a desiderata

list in the Harvard College Library ever since. The relatively infrequent occasion when he could indicate with an H the addition to our shelves of another choice work from this early period in English letters was always one of Mr. Potter's special pleasures. Of the 994 titles, the last count in April, 1934, showed Harvard to possess 610.

Beginning with 1936–37, additions to this collection, made as opportunity and our means permit, will perpetuate Mr. Potter's interest. His close association with the Friends of the Library has made it seem appropriate to make use of a small amount of money given by them for this purpose. At present the count stands at 617, the percentage having increased by one to 62. The special bookplate shown here was designed by Miss Gertrude M. Sullivan for these additions.

ANTIQUITIES OF BUSINESS LITERATURE

By Arthur H. Cole

"OLDEST of the arts but youngest of the professions" is the neat phrase coined by President Lowell for commencement purposes to describe the study of business administration; and those of us who have had occasion to watch the large and growing stream of books on business subjects, which has been unloosed, particularly in the twentieth century, are inclined often to think of business literature as the "youngest," or at least one of the "youngest," forms of writing or expression. Formal treatises in the field of business administration are indeed young; but the historian of business literature is interested in pressing back of such attempted generalizations to pick up the strands of earlier development, even as the student of economic thought explores the literature of mercantilistic or physiocratic writings to learn the background

of Steuart or Adam Smith and as the chemist searches the disquisitions of his predecessor, the alchemist.

The roots of business literature may be traced back in at least three important directions which, for brevity's sake, may be denominated the technical, the legal, and the ethical branches. In turn, the technical branch may be considered to have three sub-branches, of which the oldest and in some ways the most significant is that of book-keeping. Before the fifteenth century had closed, one Luca Paciolo, who describes himself as "Brother Luke of the borough of San Sepolco, of the order of St. Francis, and of sacred theology a humble professor," sat himself down to summarize the existing knowledge of mathematics; and in 1494 at Venice appeared his *Summa de Arithmetica, Geometria, Proportioni et Proportionalita.* It was devoted primarily to arithmetic and geometry, but before bringing the exposition of arithmetic to a close, the good Brother Luke inserted a description of book-keeping as then carried on in the thriving commercial city where he resided. Extending to thirty-six chapters, this section *De computis et scripturis* is significant not only for its inclusion of the double-entry system of book-keeping — never before put in print and at the time not practiced widely even in Italy — but also for its clarity of exposition and its obvious command of the subject matter. Perhaps it was the force of these last elements that counted most in the long run. Perhaps they were the factors which led to the copying or translation of Paciolo's material — sometimes without due acknowledgment — by such writers as Manzoni or Pietra of Italy, Ympyn or Stevin of the Low Countries, or Peele and Mellis of England. Where such authors did not utilize Paciolo's discourse directly, they drew heavily upon it in the formulation of their own versions of the book-keeping art.

Numerous volumes on book-keeping technique — usually "in the Italian manner" — appeared in Euro-

pean countries in the centuries after 1494, and one significant development stemmed from this interest in the care of merchants' books of account. By the latter I have in mind business education. Various writers of book-keeping texts sign themselves as teachers of the subject, e.g., Manzoni in Italy or Hardcastle and Dafforne in England; and one interesting pamphlet that has come down to us, ties business education to book-keeping even more closely. This is Thomas Watts's *Essay on the Proper Method of Forming a Man of Business* (London, 1716). Watts was proprietor of "the Accountant's Office for Qualifying Young Gentlemen for Business, in Abchurch-Lane," advertised "all Conveniences for Boarders, and such Gentlemen as desire to be instructed in Private," and in this pamphlet of 1716 indicated that his curriculum, in addition to "merchants' accounts," proposed to include writing, arithmetic and "mathematicks," propriety of expression, knowledge of modern languages, and "religion and good manners." Here was business instruction on a broad base!

The other "technical" sub-branches of early business literature need not detain us long. One is that of ready-reckoners, and may be illustrated by Mariani's *Tariffa perpetua* (Venice, 1553) or Phillippes's *Purchasers Pattern* (London, 1654). Merchants of the early days were confronted with problems of many variant, local weights, measures, and monetary units from which their modern descendants are largely exempt.

The domain of the third technical variety of business publication is one shared with the economist and, to some extent, the engineer: that of the technology of production. Methods of turning out goods, whether by mechanical or chemical processes, are of importance to the businessman; and the historian of business literature may lay some claim to such volumes as Schopper's *De omnibus illiberalibus* (Frankfurt, 1574), Pettus's

Fleta Minor (London, 1683), or the series of studies which, sponsored by the Academie des Sciences in France and entitled *Description des Arts et Métiers*, appeared in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

With respect to the legal branch of early business literature, the student of legal history will, of course, demand a share — and rightly. Yet it may be urged with regard to the one ancient division of the law with which we are concerned, the law-merchant, that (as one writer has put it) "in all the great matters relating to commerce, legislators have copied, not dictated." Moreover, it will be observed that expositors of the law-merchant such as Malynes (the first edition of whose *Consuetudo, vel Lex Mercatoria* appeared in 1622) or Savary (whose *Le Parfait Negociant* was first published in 1675) did not hesitate to introduce chapters or sections on merchants' accounts. In fact, the successive editions of Malynes's treatise carried increased material on this subject until that of 1686 embraced lengthy contributions by Dafforne, Collins, and Liset, all writers in the field of "debitor and creditor." When one adds the further circumstance that the problems discussed in such treatises give directly or indirectly much information respecting business practices of early days, it becomes evident that the venerable *lex mercatoria* and similar volumes provide age to business literature, though not ceasing to interest the legal historian.

Possibly that division of early business writing which I have called "ethical" has the most general appeal. Usually the most readable, it sometimes appears quite amusing to modern eyes. The material I have in mind may be illustrated by William Scott's *Essay of Drapery or the Compleate Citizen trading justly, pleasingly, profitably* (1635), Richard Steele's *Trades-man's Calling* (1684), and Daniel Defoe's *Complete English Tradesman* (first edition, 1725). Scott and Steele are much exercised over such matters as deception, short measures,

too much idleness and sleeping, and the prices that the merchant ought to charge; and even Defoe wrote letters upon diligence in business and upon "telling unavoidable Trading Lies"!

But already Scott was adding "pleasingly, profitably" to his first-place "justly"; already, in his little book, he was instructing the merchant how to win "great commendations" by the "small ceremonious matters" of greeting customers just rightly; and he was compromising with the evil one when, for example, he commended "lest Commodities bee sold too cheap" that shops "shall not be too light"! Steele, being a "Minister of the Gospel," gave less latitude to the merchant who would take his "calling" seriously; but Defoe in his inimitable way often went Scott one better in so far as keeping "justice" from throttling "profit" completely.

Such secularization — increasingly apparent in Defoe's letters upon "Over-trading" and upon "a Tradesman's marrying too soon" — prepared the way for books such as *The Pleasant Art of Money-Catching . . . or, the Art of Thriving* (first edition, 1754), Trusler's *Way to be rich and respectable, addressed to men of small fortune* (1777), or the anonymous *Art of Growing Rich* (1796) — and so through other decades to blatant get-rich-quick effusions of yet more modern times. Fortunately the last are now no longer typical of business writing, and one may trace real progress in the literature of business ethics as in that of accountancy, in business statistics as in business law. But antiquities of business literature, pertinent to the days when business was "an art," have not wholly lost their charm when now business administration may properly claim rank — however low — as one of "the professions."

Two Harvard Letters

RECENTLY put on display in the first floor hall are two autograph letters of unusual interest: —

Chauncey Brewster Tinker of Yale, the Charles Eliot Norton lecturer this year, has presented to the Library the original of a letter to President Hill of Harvard from James Russell Lowell. Dated December 8, 1863, it was published by Edward Everett Hale in *James Russell Lowell and His Friends*, but Hill's answer does not appear to have survived the intervening years.

Lowell complains, in facetious style, of the condition of the trees in the College Yard, saying, "there are too many of 'em, and too many of one kind." Probably Lowell was unaware that he was complaining about the taste of his own uncle, John Lowell, half brother to his father, who was a leading member of the Harvard Corporation during the presidency of John Thornton Kirkland. Alexander Young, in a eulogy of Kirkland, speaks of "the beautiful belt of trees and shrubs, which now encircles the grounds creating literally a classic shade," which was planted under his administration. But Quincy, in his *History of Harvard University*, is more specific. He relates that $25,000 was spent between 1814 and 1824 on College buildings and grounds. Speaking of the appointment of Stephen Higginson, Jr., as Steward of the College in 1818, Quincy extols his character, and goes on to say, "To this gentleman and to John Lowell, Esq. is the College indebted for many of the fine trees and shrubberies which now adorn its grounds and surround its buildings. They were arranged by their taste and cultivated under their care; and, although they were minor elements of the expenditures of that period, they constitute ornaments to the College, of which were it deprived, no expense applied in our day could substitute an equivalent."

Today, perhaps two dozen of the "too many elms" which displeased Lowell are yet standing. As old trees

have died, replacements have been made in order to maintain the "classic shade." Elms have been used in greater numbers not only because of the force of tradition, but also because elms have shown themselves best able to withstand the conditions of city life. In the year 1936–37, over $8,000 was spent on trees, shrubs, and vines; and a good share was used to prolong the life of the existing trees. In answer to Lowell's request for evergreens, Superintendent R. B. Johnson says that evergreen plantings in the Yard have been suffocated by the rapid accumulation of soot covering their leaves.

With the Lowell letter are to be seen a plan drawn up at the beginning of the century by Bulfinch for the planting of the Yard, but never used, and a photograph made by Mr. Johnson in 1917, showing the north half of the Yard practically destitute of old trees.

HELEN B. ALLEN

THE Library has had the good fortune to receive by gift of Francis W. Hatch, '19, Frederick M. Warburg, '19, and George A. Brownell, '19, a letter written by President Willard of Harvard to his wife on the occasion of the death of their son, Augustus. The letter is dated "Ball Town Springs, Wednesday, August 21, 1799" (Ballston Springs, New York). The previous summer the President's serious illness led the Harvard Corporation to vote that "the expences President Willard may incur in travelling for his health, during the six following months, be paid him from the Treasury." Sidney Willard who accompanied his father tells of the trip in *Memories of Youth and Manhood.*

Time must have impaired his memory, however, for his account does not coincide with events. He does not even mention what must have been the most significant happening of the stay at Ballston Springs, the news of the death of his older brother which caused the Presi-

dent to write home to his wife. Augustus Willard, Class of 1793, a young man of about twenty-three, had gone to Jamaica, whether for health or employment is not clear.

As soon as he heard of their loss, President Willard wrote his wife, addressing her in the formal style of the day as, "My dear Mrs. Willard." His communication does not lack tenderness, yet the dominant note is one of Christian resignation.

R. W. LOVETT

THE HERMAN MELVILLE MANUSCRIPTS

By Walter B. Briggs

IN FEBRUARY, 1937, Mrs. Eleanor Melville Metcalf, of Cambridge, gave the Harvard College Library a collection of manuscripts by and relating to Herman Melville, including family papers, journals, some 432 letters, and the original manuscripts to be described later in detail. The letters include a few from Melville, many from members of his family, and some having to do with the publication of his books.

Mrs. Metcalf is a granddaughter of the author, and the preservation of this unique collection is chiefly due to her intelligent interest and care. Coming directly from the family, this most generous gift comprises perhaps the most complete existing collection of its kind relating to Melville, with much of it as yet unpublished. At Mrs. Metcalf's request, persons wishing to use these papers are to be referred to the Committee on Higher Degrees in the History of American Civilization, of which Professor Kenneth B. Murdock is chairman.

The original Melville manuscripts included in the gift are listed below:

1. Journal of a voyage from New York to London, October 11 to November 4, 1849. *Original manuscript.*
2. Journal, November 6 to December 24, 1849; October 11 to November 18, 1856. *Original manuscript.*

3. Journal up the Straits, November 8 to December 15, 1856. *Original manuscript.*
4. Journal, December 16, 1856 to May 5, 1857. *Contains notes in the back of the book on the frescoes at Oxford. Original manuscript.*
5. Timoleon. *Original manuscript; also a copy of the printed edition, New York, Caxton Press, 1891, with Melville's autograph pasted on the title-page. Also a second copy of pages 9–40.*
6. John Marr and other sailors. *Original manuscript; also a copy of the printed edition, New York, De Vinne Press, 1888, with Melville's autograph pasted on the title-page.*
7. Billy Budd. *Original manuscript.*
8. Jack Gentian. *Original manuscript studies.*
9. Stories and poems. *Original manuscript.*
10. Preface to White Jacket. *Original manuscript and photostat copy.*
11. The River. *Original manuscript.*
12. Melville's lecture account book. 1857–60. *Original manuscript.*
13. Journal on board ship "Meteor." 1860. *Original manuscript.*
14. Iris. 1865. *Manuscript poem, not in Melville's hand.*
15. A group of prose scraps, 1–10, 6–8, 6–13. *Original manuscript.*
16. Rammon the Enviable Isles. *Original manuscript.*
17. A Reasonable Constitution. *One stanza of verse, with note. Original manuscript.*
18. To Tom. *Original manuscript.*
19. The Admiral of the White. *Original manuscript.*
20. The Two Temples. *Manuscript, partly in Melville's hand.*
21. What became of the Ship's company of the whale-ship "Acushnet." *Original manuscript.*
22. Herman Melville's autograph letters. 1828, 1846, 1849–62. *18 pieces.*
23. Agatha's Story. *A letter to Nathaniel Hawthorne. Original manuscript.*

From May 12 to June 12, the library will hold an exhibition of this remarkable Melville collection. To selections from Mrs. Metcalf's gift, will be added a group of books which belonged to Herman Melville, generously lent by Mrs. A. D. Osborne of Orange, New Jersey, also a granddaughter of the author.

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

C. E. WALTON EDITORS GERTRUDE M. SULLIVAN

FRIENDS of the Harvard Library are constituted as an informal organization, founded in 1925. More than a decade of important and useful service merits some reflection. The specific sums of money placed by the Friends at our disposal on so many occasions represent the final integer of effort so often required to enable the Harvard Library effectively to fulfill its responsibilities. The plain fact of recapitulation does little to indicate the actual accomplishment of this group in the service of that cause; but the Friends have been blest by a willing spirit, and so real has been the Library's need that this spirit has, if anything, strengthened through the years. Whether the monetary expense was £25 (as it was recently when we found a rare English 17th century play we could not otherwise afford), or $190,000 (as it was ten years ago when the White collection made it possible to fill our empty shelves with Elizabethan literature), the Friends have always spoken the epilogue to the piece.

Aside from special purchases of various kinds, the Friends in this first decade have aided us chiefly in building up the earlier and more expensive part of our collection of English literature. Nearly 150 books in this category are rare enough to have warranted their inclusion in the Treasure Room.

17TH CENTURY *

Bacon's *Apologie*, 1604 (1939) and *Les Oeuvres morales*, Paris, 1637 (1931); Dekker's *Sir Thomas Wyat*, Lond. 1607 (1933); a

* Year acquired indicated in parenthesis.

volume of MS. poems, mainly by John Donne, cir. 1620 (1930) and his *Poems*, with MS. additions, Lond. 1633 (1931); Lyly's *Euphues*, Lond. 1623 (from the Williams sale, 1930); Thomas Heywood's *Exemplary Lives and Memorable Acts of nine the most Worthy Women*, Lond. 1640 (1930); Dryden's *To my Lord Chancellor*, 1662 (from the Butler sale, 1934), *Sir Martin Mar-all*, 2nd issue, 1668 (1930), *Amboyna*, 1673 (1930) and his *Elegy on the Usurper*, Lond. 1682 (1931).

18th Century

Thirteen works by Swift, 1710–1741 (1931) in addition to his *Peace and Dunkirk*, Lond. 1712 (1932) and the rare *A New Journey to Paris*, Lond. 1711 (1932); Defoe's *Felonious Treaty*, Lond. 1711 (1928); *Pope's Ghost, a ballad*, 1744 (1931), *An Elegy on the death of Mr. Alexander Pope*, 1744 (1931), ten local printings of the *Essay on Man*, 1813–1846 (1932), and *A Full and True Account of a Horrid and Barbarous Revenge by Poison*, attributed to Pope (1935); Fielding's *Charge to the Jury*, with five other tracts, Lond. 1745 (1927); Gray's *Elegy*, 5th corrected edition, Lond. and Dublin, 1751 (1930), engraved facsimile of MS. of his *Elegy*, cir. 1814 (1931), and *Stanza*, 18th century MS. (1931); Gay's *Fabeln*, 1st German edition, Hamburg, 1758 (1932); and Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, 1st edition, Lond. 1781 (1929) and 1st Dublin edition, 1779–81 (1929).

Almost 100 necessary but expensive volumes have been purchased to augment certain other collections. A 15th century *Imitatio Christi* (Antwerp, Mathias Goes, cir. 1486) has been added to the Byrne collection, relatively weak in very early editions. The *Orlando Furioso*, 1532, has been added to our extensive series of Ariosto. The shelves of early French literature (notably Montaigne) have received four editions of his *Essais*: Rouen, 1627; Paris, 1657; and two from Amsterdam, 1659 and 1781. To the books of early French poetry purchased from the Stillman gift have been added nearly fifty more, principally from the 16th and 17th centuries. A number of 16th and 17th century Spanish books were bought in 1927, and the American history and literature collections have been increased by nearly fifty sought-for volumes from 1928 to 1932.

Deficiencies overcome with Friends' help

HERE, then, are many thousands of dollars invested in nearly 250 books we should not otherwise have had, but which the Friends of the Harvard Library have made possible. Books at $10 may be bought without much question; but (however imperative) books at $100 may not, since competition has created a problem for the book collector and for the scholar. This problem the Friends have helped to solve. Each one of these books added to our collections has meant one more deficiency overcome: another scholar whom we shall not have to send elsewhere. No one has put it better than Mr. Potter. Speaking of the Milton collection in 1929, he said, "By making the Harvard Milton collection just so much nearer perfection, scholars who need to use these books will find it that much easier to perfect their work."

Collections of books favorably secured

THE FRIENDS have also made it possible to invest for the future. Occasionally some hundreds of books will turn up under favorable conditions unlikely to recur. Either the expense is relatively so inconsiderable that the purchase is an unusual bargain, or the collection is one so difficult to bring together that it will not likely be duplicated. In the face of popular demand for specific books, the Friends have provided our only security against time.

In 1926 a collection of the works of Henry Fielding was purchased; and in 1928 a small but important collection of Hungarian literature, including translations. In 1929, $7,500 was made available to assist Professor Greenough to enlarge our collection of 18th and early 19th century English prose fiction. In 1930 some 700 volumes were secured on the history of free thought in England and America in the 19th century; and over

$1,000 was contributed to bring up to date the great Bartlett-Fearing Library on fishing. In 1932 came a collection of books on mountaineering (at the suggestion of the Harvard Mountaineering Club), while Friends' money, in 1933, provided material on Mormonism and the West (of which we had already a remarkable quantity). The following year a small number of works on the history and literature of tobacco were added to the large Harvard collection on that subject. Five letters written by Lafcadio Hearn to his brother were bought the same twelvemonth.

In 1935 we acquired a number of early and Western American almanacs, 1859–1868; in 1936 some 300 letters, manuscript plays, and prompt books relating to Lawrence Barrett. In 1937 a small group of rare pamphlets about a notorious 17th century English impostor, Mary Carleton, were secured, together with a collection of 18th century British newspapers. The same year, the William Dean Howells collection, described in this issue, appeared to us too important not to purchase. It represents our most ambitious undertaking for some time. Friends' money, not specifically designated for other purposes, will defray the cost; considerable help is still needed.

The Library's obligation

PROPERLY speaking, anyone whose interests lie among books or manuscripts, or within a field where the Library possesses a natural function, is potentially a Friend. Annual contributions of money or books need not be large to be useful. Contributions from Friends are paid into an account which has for the Library the same importance which fluid reserves provide for business. There is also the broader aspect: a community spirit in all responsibilities which a modern library must face signifies stimulation, enables librarians

to enter an uncertain future with fortitude and courage, confident of generous understanding.

Aware of its obligation, the Library is anxious to express to the Friends its very great appreciation for their ever faithful generosity. The present attempt to broaden the scope of the *NOTES*, and to enlarge its contents, is one indication of that feeling. A series of exhibitions is under consideration which, we hope, will bring closer to the public and to the Friends themselves just how important a share this organization has had in building up our resources.

Visiting Committee

MR. CHARLES WARREN, Chairman of the Committee Appointed by the Board of Overseers to Visit the Library, entertained its members at dinner at the Harvard Club in Boston on the evening of Monday, November 22, 1937. His guests were Messrs. Ellery Sedgwick, Lathrop C. Harper, Matt B. Jones, Walter Lichtenstein, Milton E. Lord, H. M. Lydenberg, Augustin H. Parker, Franklin E. Parker, Jr., A. Hamilton Rice, William K. Richardson, Charles H. Taylor, Harold T. White, and Lucius Wilmerding, members of the Committee (an unusually large representation), Mr. Dumas Malone, Director of the Harvard University Press, and Messrs. Metcalf and Briggs representing the Library. The gathering was entirely informal. Mr. Metcalf told something of his impressions of the Library, and then read a selection of letters from the Howells Collection which had just been acquired.

Library Club

THE Harvard Library Club has met eleven times since the Fall of 1936. With the exception of the business session held in June, 1937, all were dinner meetings of which all but two, one at the Business

School and one at the "Russian Bear" restaurant, were held at the Harvard Faculty Club.

The Tercentenary was reflected in October, 1936, when Professor John Huston Finley, Jr., told about the Symposia in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, and Professor Edgar Bright Wilson described the Symposia in the Physical Sciences.

The Centenary of Pushkin served as the inspiration for a meeting in January, 1937, when Timothy Taracous-Taracouzio, Esq., arranged a Russian dinner at the "Russian Bear," at which Professor Michael Karpovich spoke on "The Significance of Pushkin."

At the March, 1937, meeting Professor Henry J. Cadbury gave an account of his work in running down the titles in John Harvard's Library. His paper was called, "An Amateur Bibliographer turned Detective."

The attempted re-organization of the Supreme Court suggested the subject for a debate in April, 1937. The affirmative of the question, "Resolved, that the President's Plan of Reconstruction of the Supreme Court is a Wise and Statesmanlike Proposal," was upheld by Messrs. Edmund Powers and Herbert Hearsey, of the Catalogue Department, the negative, by Messrs. Philip A. Putnam and George R. Arthur, of the Harvard Law Library staff.

Illustrated lectures were given in May, 1937, by Professor Wetmore on, "The Life Cycle of the Sweet Pea, the Scattering of Plant Seeds, Plant Traps, and the Reaction of Plants and Animals to various Stimuli"; in December, 1937, by Dr. Hilmar H. Weber on "Playing Cards," following which Mrs. Anna Felton Dakin gave a talk on the Archives Division of the Harvard College Library and its collections; in March, 1938, by Dr. Reginald Fitz on "The Case of the Forsaken Pamphlet." Preceding Dr. Fitz's lecture, Mr. Arthur T. Hamlin described the Howells Collection of letters now owned by Harvard.

There have been several meetings of special professional interest. Dr. Wilhelm Gülich, Director of the Library at the Institut für Weltwirtschaft at the University of Kiel, was a guest at the November, 1936, meeting, and spoke on, "The Application of Scientific Management to Library Work." In February, 1937, a Colloquium on the subject of micro-film was held at the Harvard Business School. Members of the Club had an opportunity to see the new Graflex camera, the Optigraph, and the Recordak. Representatives of the makers of these devices described their use, and a round table discussion followed. Also, there were brief talks by Milton E. Lord, Esq., Director of the Boston Public Library, and by Professor Blake. At the October, 1937, meeting, Keyes De Witt Metcalf, Esq., the new Director of the University Library, gave a talk in which he told members of the Club something about himself and something of his plans for the future.

GRACE P. BOWSER

WHO READS TREASURE ROOM BOOKS?

By Helen B. Allen

AS USUALLY intoned, this question has a quality reminiscent of Sydney Smith's famous query about American books. In brief, the answer is: Anyone who wishes to consult manuscripts, books printed before 1550, later rare books, or those which are especially liable to loss. But perhaps the most effective answer lies in the actual records. A partial list of the readers served during a day not long ago provides an interesting cross-section of the rare-book reading public. There were:

Professor Kittredge working with the Shakespeare quartos.

(Our Baconian was not in that day.)

A woman professor from Smith College collating two incunabula.

A woman professor from Wellesley continuing her long work with a sixteenth century French book.

Three Harvard men now members of other college faculties checking proof.

Professor Cadbury looking up an elusive Quaker title.

A member of the reference department seeking information for answering a letter.

Two graduate students in palaeography poring diligently over the manuscripts they are describing.

A film actress, carefully comparing three editions of Webster's *Dutchess of Malfi*.

A student plowing through *Ulysses* (by James Joyce, not Homer).

A Radcliffe student consulting the Gay Collection of British Commonwealth period tracts for an economic study.

A Harvard student culling political data from the same rich source.

A graduate student of American privateering taking notes from microfilm borrowed of Yale, using our most recently acquired projector.

His wife, whom he had previously set to work looking up items in early American newspapers.

The Harvard instructor in the English Department who is steadily working through the Harvard holdings in the Short-Title Catalogue.

Assorted professors' secretaries and library-staff members on various errands.

And if the day had been in summer, we might have added half a dozen professors from other colleges using at Harvard books which they had not found elsewhere in this country. Indeed, it is not at all unusual to hear a man working in — say — Italian literature, exclaim, "I couldn't find this in all Italy!" or another "I shall be here several days longer — there is more at Harvard than I expected to find."

The Treasure Room in the Harvard College Library, considered in one light, may be likened to a safety vault. Over eighty thousand of the sort of books and manuscripts we hope to preserve permanently are now stored here, where they have special care and protection from

thoughtless handling. To the end that they may be available to students and scholars of the present and future as well, we are concerned primarily with their preservation. But the number of books so segregated from the main collections in the library has doubled in the past decade, and the number charged for use has more than doubled. In the class-room and out, the historical approach to the study of many subjects is now more widely used. Consequently, there is more frequent need for reference to the work of earlier scholars in the various fields, to the first editions of books both famous and little known. Comparatively few of the older scholarly works have been accurately or fully reprinted, and in some cases, reprints in limited editions have themselves become so scarce as to merit the protection of a closed stack.

To offset the inconvenience caused by the removal of certain books from their companions on the open shelves, the Treasure Room staff has as one of its principal objectives the service of the greatly increased number of readers. The rearrangement of our quarters within the past two years was planned with that aim uppermost. Formerly there were two reading rooms, in which different books were to be consulted. Now all the reading is done on the upper floor. This room is conveniently located, quiet, light and well-aired. Since the exhibition cases have been placed in the public halls, readers are seldom disturbed by visitors.

These changes have allowed the use of the lower room for extra stack space, for department headquarters, and for a long-needed staff work-room. Space is also provided for the meeting of seminar classes which the professors wish to show several Treasure Room volumes. When circumstances warrant, the reader is permitted to use his typewriter with Treasure Room books in the staff work-room. This privilege has been granted to offset the hardship experienced by many readers in being

denied the use of ink for notetaking. Further expansion of the closed stack is now imperative, and plans are completed which will not only provide additional shelving, but should increase the efficiency of the department as well.

In our reading room new equipment and other aids are gradually being added. There are now an excellent magnifying glass, electrically lighted, and three projectors for as many differing types of film reading. Supplementary catalogs and special indexes of certain collections are available for use, with an author catalog of all the books shelved in the Treasure Room in progress. There is a growing collection of reference books on open shelves and members of the staff are ready to aid the reader as reference librarians either directly or by mail.

The charging system, complicated as it may seem to the uninitiated, has been kept as simple as is consistent with safety. Some readers have considered as a nuisance the taking of a receipt for every returned book. But one, a Harvard man now teaching in a distant university, found good use for his receipts. He mailed them home to his wife as evidence that he was truly working during Christmas vacation.

Finally, the Treasure Room staff makes an effort to furnish a guide to the great riches of the library by a constant series of exhibitions placed in the public halls where those who must run may perhaps also read.

DURING Spring term, Professor Robert Pierpont Blake represents the University in France as Exchange Professor in the Sorbonne. He is also to give the James Hazen Hyde Lectures at French Provincial Universities, speaking on the subject, "Libraries in the United States."

TWO RARE LAW LIBRARY PURCHASES

By Eldon R. James

THE EARLIEST book which might possibly be called a legal treatise printed in British America is William Penn's *The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty & Property being the Birthright of the Free-born Subjects of England*, printed in Philadelphia in 1687 by William Bradford. It is a compilation of gleanings from Coke's Second Institute and contains little if anything which was original with Penn.

A reprint of an English book, the *Englishman's Right* by Sir John Hawles, was printed in Boston in 1693. This is probably the second legal treatise to be printed in the British Colonies.

The third early American legal treatise has some elements of originality and perhaps may be regarded as the first original legal treatise produced within the British possessions in America. It is a little book, only 14 centimeters high, entitled, *The Constables Pocket-Book: or, a Dialogue Between an Old Constable & a New, Being a Guide, In Their Keeping the Peace, &c. In Serving all Warrants, Observing Orders of Courts, Summoning Town-Officers, and Town-Meetings, Collecting Rates and Assessments, Serving Writs, Summons, Executions, How to Make Returns of all Writs and Warrants, Forms of Bail-Bonds, &c. An Account of all Lawful Fees.* By N[icholas] B[oone], a late Constable in the Town of Boston, N.E. It was printed in 1710 and contains seventy pages.

The fourth legal treatise is a recently discovered little book, now in the Library of the Harvard Law School, and which perhaps may be unique. The title-page is reproduced so that a complete description is unnecessary. It is a small book, 14½ centimeters high with [14] + 176 pages. The introduction is signed with the

initials P.B., which have not yet been identified. No printer's name is given and no place of printing or publication. However, through the kindness of Mr. Victor H. Paltsits of the New York Public Library, who consulted the notes of the late Dr. Wilberforce Eames, the printer, the place of publication, and the year of printing have been ascertained. The book was printed in New York by William Bradford and his son, Andrew, in 1711. Dr. Eames, who apparently had never seen a copy, had noted advertisements of it in *The Young Men's Companion*, 2d edition, New York, 1710, in Daniel Leed's *Almanack* for 1712, printed in New York by William and Andrew Bradford, 1711, and in other publications of the Bradford press issued between 1711 and 1715.

An edition of the *Conductor Generalis* printed by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia, the title-page of which bears the date 1722, has heretofore been regarded as the first edition of this, the most important early American legal treatise. In the 1722 edition Andrew Bradford prints an introduction which is a verbatim copy of the first seven chapters of the 1711 edition, but the name of author or compiler is not given.

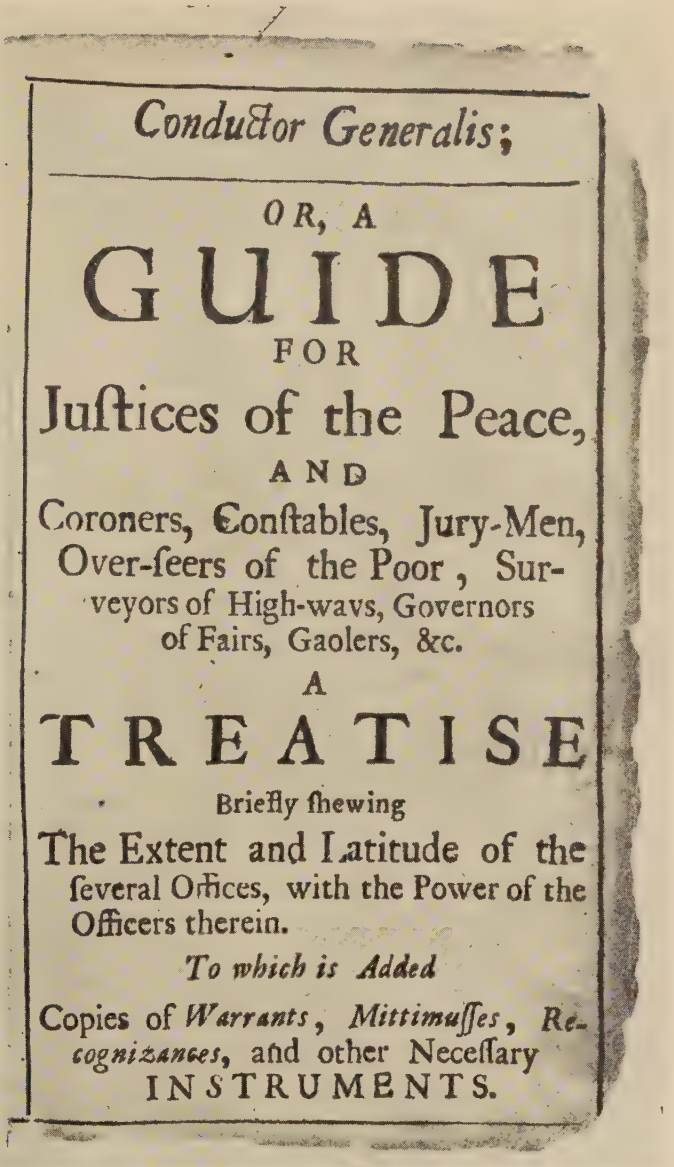
As professional lawyers were few in Colonial America, books such as the *Conductor Generalis* were intended primarily for the use of laymen called to occupy the important offices of justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and constables. The book was a popular success and went through at least eleven editions before the end of the century. Books of the same sort had been issued in England for a long time; and such books are occasionally put out today in this country; so, notwithstanding the plethora of professional lawyers, their usefulness does not seem to have ceased.

Two other interesting volumes acquired recently by the Library of the Harvard Law School are hitherto unknown American editions of books one and two of

Blackstone's *Commentaries*. These were first printed in Philadelphia in two volumes by Robert Bell in 1771. In 1772, Bell issued books three and four, completing his reprint of the first English edition. It has been supposed that the next American edition was that of Isaiah Thomas at Worcester in 1790, called by Thomas the First Worcester Edition. However, it now appears that Bell reprinted the first book of the Commentaries in Philadelphia in 1774 and the second book in 1775. Whether he reprinted books three and four after 1772 is unknown. If he did not, it is an interesting problem as to why he reprinted books one and two. Perhaps he had an over stock of books three and four and made the reprints of books one and two to complete sets. Or, perhaps, he may have lacked title-pages for books one and two and printed additional title-pages to go with the sheets printed earlier. Book one bearing the 1774 imprint contains 485 pages and book two 520 + xix pages. The pagination of both books is identical with the pagination of the 1771 printing except that book one of the 1774 printing has only the general title-page and not the separate volume title-page.

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP'S *William Caxton & His Work* (Berkeley, The Book Arts Club, University of California, 1937) contains his essay on Caxton, read before the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston, January 1908, together with a letter to the Book Arts Club in which the author surveys the career of the first English printer and essayist.

Mr. Winship's latest book, sponsored by Edmond Byrne Hackett of the Brick Row Book Shop, is entitled *William Caxton and the First English Press* (New York, Brick Row Book Shop, 1938). In addition to its typographical interest, each book is to be accompanied by an original leaf of the Caxton 1482 edition of the *Polycronicon*.


Conductor Generalis;

OR, A

GUIDE

FOR

Juſtices of the Peace,

AND

Coroners, Conſtables, Jury-Men, Over-ſeers of the Poor, Surveyors of High-ways, Governors of Fairs, Gaolers, &c.

A

TREATISE

Briefly ſhewing

The Extent and Latitude of the ſeveral Offices, with the Power of the Officers therein.

To which is Added

Copies of *Warrants*, *Mittimuſſes*, *Recognizances*, and other Neceſſary INSTRUMENTS.

TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THE *CONDUCTOR GENERALIS*

PRINTED IN NEW YORK BY WILLIAM AND ANDREW BRADFORD, 1711

THE ENTRANCE HALL OF WIDENER

As It Looked During the Tercentenary Celebration

TERCENTENARY EXHIBITIONS

By C. E. Walton

THE SERIES of exhibitions, arranged by the Harvard College Library in connection with the Tercentenary Celebration and formally opened May 11, 1936, on the occasion of a visitation by the President and Board of Overseers, was brought to a close on November 28, 1936, the Saturday after the Harvard-Yale football game. Of books, manuscripts, and other objects, 2370 had been on display over a period of 202 days. 159 volumes, 575 manuscripts, and 133 other objects related to the history of "Harvard College and University"; 758 volumes, 296 manuscripts, and 439 other objects were general in nature, or covered a special field of study, or were loaned for the occasion. 32 rarities from the celebrated collection of the late George Arthur Plimpton bearing on the history of education were loaned by his executors to carry through an exhibition planned, in part, by him before his untimely death. It was arranged and displayed as a memorial. A collection of portrait studies in charcoal of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Gerome Brush was loaned for display by the Orchestra management, and was open on the top floor from August 26 to September 21, 1936. A number of items of importance in Harvard history were loaned by various individuals in the vicinity.

Nine hundred and twenty-seven books and 871 manuscripts offer some sizable figures, but the 572 "objects" are really of compelling interest. The first Class Album of 1852, a tall wooden cabinet with drawers of daguerreotypes, was one; a student "gown" of checkered gingham from the eighteen forties was another (loaned by Mrs. Charles C. Parker, of Cambridge). There were 18 athletic cups and trophies (with the Beacon Cup and the

Baker track shoe), and nine pieces of early athletic equipment, for permission to exhibit which we were indebted to the Harvard Athletic Association and to the Varsity Club. The earliest surviving and the latest Harvard diplomas were a fortunate pair, especially when flanked by the eight early Phi Beta Kappa keys.

For variety: 14 Greek masks from the Classical Club's dramatic production of Plautus' *Mostellaria*; six bronze Tercentenary medals; and no less than 182 mathematical models in plaster of Paris (the display of which during the summer prompted a Russian ballet master who saw them to think about creating a new dance). Forty-six programs and pamphlets were assisted by 258 pictures and photostats of various kinds; and there were 25 playbills. There was, in fact, the inevitable bunch of pressed flowers, solemnly catalogued by an amateur bibliographer on the staff as "1 sprig."

During the Spring of 1936, it became evident that, in addition to a not unpretentious program of exhibitions being planned by the Treasure Room to represent the resources of the Library within the fields of many Departments of Harvard College, the Archives Division of the Library would be called upon to prepare and to arrange the greater part of the historical material to be presented by the University in connection with the Tercentenary Celebration. A sustained emphasis on Harvard history seemed appropriate, not from a recondite view, but rather from a conviction that the University was essentially the product of men and events, representing whom, unhappily, only a relative handful of old papers remained to participate in the ceremonies. The Treasure Room and the Archives Division, thus brought into apposition, undertook joint responsibility for a unified program which, by November, had piled up no less than 61 separate exhibitions.

Since the Treasure Room was carrying the heavier

burden, in respect to working out details involving selection and arrangement of materials in such diverse fields as the History of Science and English Literature, or as Mathematics and Theological Education, the Archives Division undertook to adjust the whole program to meet the needs of particular exhibitions and to take care of unexpected contingencies. Even here, however, there was considerable interplay of responsibility as the summer wore on.

At the start two dilemmas relating to the entire program required careful attention. Not without reason has it been said that only those who enjoy doing them come to spend more and more time on displays; all others appear to spend less and less. One dilemma resulted from an attempt to compromise between dignity and the spectacular. Obviously, to arrest attention by means of a case full of dull leather-bound books would be a most difficult undertaking, when the value and reputation of the books themselves was such that to brighten them or their background, by means of color or otherwise, would come perilously close to calling down upon us the wrath of book-lovers everywhere. Yet the variety of the materials shown, as well as their enormous numbers, would have been likely to tire even the book-lovers.

Without attempting to inquire too closely into modern museum practice (from which library exhibiting technique may be derived), it is possible to defend the view that an exhibition of books or manuscripts (like other objects) must possess inherently a design of some sort, whether of arrangement or background, which will focus attention and arouse curiosity. To an increasing degree, color and pure design are being admitted as adjuncts to book and manuscript displays.

The Treasure Room, by reason of its experience with past Library exhibitions, undertook a study of the wide aspects of this problem and stood by as general counsel

throughout the season. Many felt that our exhibitions profited from a judicious and not over-eager use of subdued designs, in both two and three dimensions, as well as from a modest use of dulled colors for background effects, carried out in both cloth and paper materials. The effort by the Treasure Room to achieve interest without pretense and suitability without elaboration was widely complimented for the care and thought, of which hardly an exhibition failed to give further evidence.

The other dilemma, equally difficult to solve, resulted from approximately equal demands for many exhibitions frequently changed; and for adequate display for those of impressive size over a period of many weeks. This problem, studied by the Archives Division, was met by extensive horizontal staggering of the program as a whole, thus cutting it into some 30 series, each of which meant something new for our visitors. For example, twelve exhibitions beginning at the same time, but ending unevenly, offered precisely that opportunity for variety which appeared necessary. And if these twelve were replaced at uneven intervals by others, themselves withdrawn unevenly, then the possibilities of variety were almost without limit.

Some consideration of these principles will explain our figures. The smallest number of exhibitions shown at one time was three (during the Summer School and in November), and the largest was twelve, from September 5 to October 5. The average number of exhibitions shown at one time all summer was seven; and each was shown an average of just under 30 days, thus preserving the necessity for adequate display. The shortest interval of exhibiting time was three days (for the University Insignia at the beginning in May) and the longest was 99 days for the Historical Prospect, shown in the Reading Room August 15 to September 20, and thereafter until November 28 on the top floor. Only

seven exhibitions were shown less than ten days, yet there were frequent changes from June 17 to September 15, when our visitors were most numerous. These changes were pronounced in the interval from just before Commencement to the opening of Summer School when the Alumni were back; and again from the end of Summer School to September 15 when the Tercentenary Conference sat, as we adapted our program to provide extensive displays within their special fields. At four points in these two periods the interval between changes was only one day; and at 17 points it was from 2 to 6 days. The average interval between changes all summer long was just under seven days. Thus, in averages, although only one week went by without change, every exhibition remained on display one month. Both these figures appear to indicate a desirable type of administrative activity.

The Graduate School of Education printed a catalog of the longer of its two exhibitions which ran from July 11 to August 2. A catalog of the *Historical prospect of Harvard College, 1636–1936*, printed in two installments in the Oct. 1936 and Jan. 1937 issues of *Old-Time New England*, the publication of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, was reprinted in conjunction with the Library as the Society's contribution to the Tercentenary Celebration. A full calendar of the entire program, deposited in the University Archives, will enable the Quatercentenary authorities to put on again any or all of these exhibitions, in the event of which we heartily wish our successors in the Library as much pleasure as we have had. And perhaps oversolicitude will not be charged if we warn them now about the "1 sprig."

LIST OF THE TERCENTENARY EXHIBITIONS

1. *The University Insignia: the Charter of 1650, the first book of records, the seals, and the keys.*
2. *Early Circulation records in the Harvard College Library.*

3. *The Butler's Book, the first College seal, and the first Donation Book.*
4. *Selections from the Schofield Icelandic Collection.*
5. *Early Manuscript Catalogues of the Harvard College Library.*
6. *Special Gifts to the Farnsworth Room, 1916–1936.*
7. *Harvard's Growth before the Revolution: Books and Papers from the Archives of the Governing Boards.*
8. *Exhibition from the Archives of the Treasurer of Harvard College.*
9. *Exhibition from the Archives of the Steward of Harvard College.*
10. *Exhibition from the Archives of the Overseers of Harvard College.*
11. *Autograph manuscripts of English and American Poets from the Poetry Room.*
12. *Manuscripts and extra-illustrated books from the Theatre Collection.*
13. *Books given to the "Old Library," 1638–1764.*
14. *Tercentenary Exhibition from the Education Collection.*
15. *Portraits of Edmund Kean by George Cruikshank.*
16. *Three centuries of Harvard Archives.*
17. *Three centuries of Harvard Finances.*
18. *Visitor's Book and the Sealed Package from the Bicentennial Celebration in 1836.*
19. *The Mostellaria of Plautus: an exhibition of masks and scenes from the tercentenary production given by the Harvard Classical Club.*
20. *Theological education in Harvard University from the earliest days to the present.*
21. *18th Century Library of the Hollis Professor of Divinity.*
22. *Some important source materials in the field of Romance languages.*
23. *Student gown or "toga" from Bicentennial days in 1836.*
24. *Historical exhibit of Harvard College: from the Archives of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.*
25. *First Harvard Class Album of 1852.*
26. *Exhibit of Books and Documents from the Library of the University to illustrate selected aspects of the History of Education.*
27. *The George Arthur Plimpton Memorial Loan Exhibition.*
28. *Early Editions of Classic Authors.*
29. *Early Editions of the Philosophers.*
30. *Permanent and semi-permanent papers in manufacture and use; planned and installed by W. B. Wheelright, '01, of Chicago.*
31. *Secret Package deposited in the Archives by President Quincy in 1836.*

32. *The Amy Lowell Exhibition of her Books and Manuscripts from the Poetry Room.*
33. *Shakespeare Exhibition: Pictures and playbills of Macbeth and Twelfth Night from the Theatre Collection.*
34. *Portrait Studies of the Harvard Faculty and Views of the University.*
35. *The History of Science: an Exhibition from the Treasure Room.*
36. *Sources in the Development of the Various Branches of Mathematics.*
37. *Mathematical Models from the Collection of the Mathematics Department.*
38. *Published and Manuscript material representing the work of John Winthrop, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1738–1779.*
39. *Instruction and Research in English Literature at Harvard.*
40. *Exhibition by the Harvard Classical Club from its Tercentenary Production of the Mostellaria of Plautus.*
41. *Portrait Studies of the President and Faculty by Richard Carver Wood, Esq., of New York.*
42. *18th Century mathematical Theses on Astronomical Subjects.*

*43. *Books Used by Harvard Students, 1650–1800* (shown through September 16th).

*44. *University Insignia: being the Charter of 1650, the first book of records, the seals, and the keys.*

45. *Tercentenary Gifts to the Harvard College Library.*

*46. *Addresses of Congratulation to Harvard University on the occasion of the Tercentenary Celebration* (shown in twelve series from September 17th to November 17th).

*47. *Harvard's three hundred years: Exhibition for the Tercentenary Days from the Archives of the President and Fellows.*

*48. *Harvard's three hundred years: Exhibition for the Tercentenary Days from the Archives of the Overseers.*

*49. *Harvard's three hundred years: Exhibition for the Tercentenary Days from the Archives of the Treasurer.*

*50. *Harvard's three hundred years: Exhibition for the Tercentenary Days from the Archives of the Steward and Butler.*

*51. *Harvard's three hundred years: Exhibition for the Tercentenary Days from the Archives of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Harvard College Library.*

*52. *Early Athletic Trophies: Exhibition for the Tercentenary Days loaned by the Harvard Athletic Association and the Varsity Club.*

*53. *Biographical records of Harvard Classes: An Exhibit of Class Books since 1827.*

*54. *Plans and Views of the College, 1719–1810.*

*55. *An Historical Prospect of Harvard College, 1636–1936: An Exhibition of Papers from the University Archives* (shown in the Reading Room, August 15th to September 21st; Top Floor East Side, September 22nd to November 28th).

*56. *Boston Symphony Orchestra: Portrait Studies in charcoal by Gerome Brush* (Top Floor East Side, August 26th to September 21st).

*57. *Tercentenary Exhibition of Portraits of Actors and Actresses from the Theatre Collection* (New Hanging of the semi-permanent exhibit on the Top Floor West Side occurred August 26th).

*58. *Books, Manuscripts, Programs, Playbills, and Mannikins of the Beggar's Opera from the Theatre Collection* (Exhibition in the Rooms of the Theatre Collection, August 26th to September 21st).

59. *Exhibit of Books and Pamphlets by members of the Mathematics Department* (in the Mathematics Special Library on the Top Floor, August 26th to September 7th).

*60. *Exhibit of Books and Pamphlets by members of the Romance Languages Department* (in the French Special Library on the Top Floor, August 26th to September 21st).

*61. *Exhibition of the Collection of Mathematical Models Belonging to the Mathematics Department* (Permanent Exhibit on the Top Floor refurbished and cleaned, its cases overhauled and repaired; reopened August 26th).

NOTE: Items marked with a * were on display for the Tercentenary Days, September 16, 17, and 18.

A SUPPLEMENT to Mrs. Flora V. Livingston's *Bibliography of Rudyard Kipling* has been announced by the Harvard University Press. This volume is a continuation of Mrs. Livingston's earlier work published in 1927 and includes the writings of the English author since 1926 together with a list of portraits, articles, and books on Kipling.

IN January, 1937, occurred the death of Miss Jeannie M. Coburn, who at the time of her retirement in 1932 had completed nearly half a century of service as a member of the Catalogue Department staff.

A DECADE IN THE FOGG MUSEUM LIBRARY

By E. Louise Lucas

A LITTLE over ten years ago, in 1927, the Fogg Museum moved into its present building, where for the first time ample space was allotted for library use. At that time, it appeared that room for growth for at least another ten years had been provided; but the fact is that in the last ten years the collection of books has doubled in size, and the collection of photographs for the use of students has increased even more rapidly.

The Fogg Museum has served as a laboratory for Harvard University's Department of Fine Arts. Its Library has had to meet, so far as possible, the demands made upon it; but the Fogg Museum Library has always considered itself not an independent unit, but a member of the great Harvard University Library system. In the field of fine arts, it is not possible to draw sharp lines of demarcation — to say what is fine arts and what is not; therefore, every encouragement is given students using the relatively small number of volumes available in the Fogg Museum building (about twelve thousand) to make full use of the great resources of the entire Harvard University library.

The Fogg policy for buying books has settled down to this — buy as freely as funds allow for undergraduate needs, duplicating in large part material already available in the main Library; buy dictionaries, reference books, and the fundamental historical and critical books; buy current periodicals so that students may keep abreast of and be made aware of contemporary work and research being done; collect museum bulletins, reports, exhibition and sales catalogues, which to a non-special library are ephemeral material, but to the specialized fine arts library are often the means of sav-

ing hours of search for information. The other side of that policy is that whether or not there are funds to buy, the Fogg Library continues to suggest and recommend for purchase books in the field of fine arts for the College Library. In that general collection should be the source material, the individual monographs, the related history and literature required for the graduate students' research.

Differing from its relations with the main library, the Fogg Museum Library alone has the large collection of study photographs for the Fine Arts Department. During this approximate ten-year period, the photograph collection has more than doubled. It now numbers over 133,000.

For a period of some years the Library received certain annual gifts, which enabled it to buy more freely in order to bring its collection to present status. It is, of course, natural that a university collection should develop most fully along the lines of the department's teaching needs. For example, Professor Post says that the Spanish collection surpasses any in the world. Fogg may also rightfully claim especially good French and Italian sections, and there are an unusual number of drawing reproductions. During the past year many additions have been made in the field of illuminated manuscripts. Because of close co-operation with the Germanic Museum, the Fogg photograph collection in the German field is comparatively small, and the Fogg architectural photographs need not be numerous because of the excellent collection in the library of the School of Architecture.

Of minor interest to the public at large but of very great use to the Fine Arts and other university departments is the Library's collection of lantern slides (over 41,000) used constantly for class room lectures.

A library cannot be stationary. To fulfil its needs it must continue to grow, and such constant growth en-

tails greater and greater demands for enlarged facilities. Working in close co-operation with other library organizations within the University, the Fogg Museum Library hopes to continue the progress which it has been possible to make during these past years and to become a better center for fine arts information.

THE appointment of Dr. Clifford Kenyon Shipton, '24, as Custodian of the Harvard University Archives is a further recognition of fourteen years spent in antiquarian pursuits, chiefly, perhaps, as editor of Sibley's *Harvard Graduates*, the biographical series appearing under the auspices of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This appointment serves to establish a fitting connection between Harvard University and the Society.

AT A MEETING of the Corporation on June 7, 1937, Thomas Franklin Currier, Assistant Librarian 1913–1937, was appointed Associate Librarian of the Harvard College Library. At the same meeting Robert Hammond Haynes, Superintendent of Circulation 1931–1937, was appointed Assistant Librarian of the Harvard College Library. Both appointments were effective on September 1, 1937.

At the January 3, 1938, meeting, William Alexander Jackson, Esq., of New York, was appointed Assistant Librarian in charge of the Treasure Room and Associate Professor of Bibliography. The appointment is to become effective September 1, 1938.

Philip Hofer, Esq., of New York, was appointed Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts in the Harvard College Library at a meeting of the Corporation on February 7, 1938, this appointment also to date from September 1, 1938.

THE UNIVERSITY BINDERY

By Robert F. Fiske

IN 1932 the College Library employed an industrial engineer to make a survey of its binding department with a view to increasing its efficiency. This survey showed that the Bindery had outgrown the system of intermittent supervision which it received, and that a sufficient volume of work was being done to warrant the expense of installing modern industrial methods. The engineer who made the survey was employed to make this reorganization.

One of his first problems was to set up a system of accounting which would show the cost of each operation of each job (schedule). Without this system, it would have been impossible to assess the value of later developments or to establish price lists based upon accurate actual costs.

Time studies were taken and the number of units an operator should produce in a given time determined. To this number of units industrial engineers apply the name "standard." The operators' production records were compared with these and showed the average shop production to be only 78 per cent of the standards, largely due to lost motions. One or two workers proved to be so inefficient that they were replaced with more effective ones.

A complete change in the layout of machines, benches, lights, and other equipment was made in order to reduce nonproductive steps and extra handling. At the same time the duties of some workers were rearranged to cut out duplication. None of these changes in any way affected the actual methods of binding or the materials used, yet such simple improvements, without affecting quality, brought the records from 78 per cent to approximately 90 per cent.

A bonus incentive payment system was then installed, which gives extra remuneration for exceptional production; and which has resulted in raising the average percentage from 90 per cent to 104 per cent, or in other words, 4 per cent more than "standard" requirements. When the individual's output is increased, there is danger that the quality of his work may suffer, to meet which all correction of errors or of poor quality must be done over by the operator at fault, the cost to be deducted from his bonus.

Supervision from the College Library was discontinued in July 1934; and the Bindery was then established as a regular service department of the University with facilities equally available to all its libraries.

The University Bindery now serves 74 of the 78 libraries in the University, binding, rebinding, or repairing over 40,000 items every year. The size of this task may be shown by the 14 tons of "binders board" and nearly 1½ tons of adhesive purchased annually.

No effort has been spared to increase operating efficiency, though during the past three years particular emphasis has been placed on selection of better materials and improvement of methods. To determine the life of papers, leathers, and other materials, various tests are necessary. Manila paper, for instance, of the kind being used for end sheets tested well for tearing, bursting, and folding strength, but had high acid content. This grade has now been replaced by a manila which tests well for physical properties but which has low acid content. Equipment has been installed with which rough physical and chemical tests of paper can be made, but all types used in quantity must pass rigid tests in outside laboratories.

Comparatively little information is available concerning the resistance of leathers to rot. The Bindery has made an accelerated aging machine in which various samples are tested; and the results have proved useful

and informative. From our best information, rot in book leathers is principally caused by air pollution, the particular chemical at fault being sulphur. The artificial aging machine exposes samples to a concentrated atmosphere containing fumes of sulphur and other gases. Results of these tests made during the last year will soon be available in print to those interested.

Better materials are still being sought, as well as improved methods of operation. It is hoped that these methods will ultimately make it possible for the University Bindery to reduce the length of time books are kept out of circulation.

DURING Fall term 1937–1938 C. E. Walton, Assistant Librarian, at the request of the Department of History, gave History 191*a*, Historical Archives: Principles and Practice.

The Theatre Collection Keeps Pace with New Trends

THROUGH radio and motion pictures the drama is rapidly developing along new lines. The microphone, the camera, and the sound track each make special demands on actor and dramatist. From crude beginnings the new forms have already evolved into legitimate vehicles for dramatic presentation.

In recognition of the importance and undoubted permanency of motion pictures, the Harvard College Theatre Collection recently appealed to certain producers to contribute photographs illustrative of the development of that industry. The response was immediate.

Adolph Zukor of Paramount Pictures donated some 500 stills covering a quarter-century of motion picture production, and ranging in subject from the earliest

efforts of Sarah Bernhardt and Mary Pickford to the elaborate modern extravaganzas. Similarly, Warner Brothers, Selznich International, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America, Inc., responded generously.

Through the good offices of Professor J. Tucker Murray, the Theatre Collection has also acquired an important collection of radio dramatic scripts, presented to Harvard College by President William S. Paley of the Columbia Broadcasting System. These include eight adaptations of Shakespeare broadcast by Columbia last summer, as well as original plays written expressly for radio presentation.

It is believed that these records of the development of radio and the cinema as media of dramatic expression will assume increasing value with the years. From time to time, with the continued co-operation of both industries, the Theatre Collection aims to build extensively around the present nucleus.

LILLIAN A. HALL

KIMBALL CONRO ELKINS contributed an article to the February 12, 1937, number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin entitled *Quakeriana in the Harvard University Library*.

A BRIEF survey of the personal papers in the Library was undertaken by Arthur Tenney Hamlin, Custodian of the Poetry Room, and the results of his study were printed in the January 21, 1938, issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin under the title of *Personal Papers in the College Library*.

MR. ELMER M. GRIEDER, recently appointed Assistant Librarian of the Graduate School of Public Administration, took over his duties on February 1, 1938. Mr. Grieder was formerly connected with the Detroit Public Library.

Progress in the University Archives

WITH THE appointment of Dr. C. K. Shipton as Custodian of the Harvard University Archives, the work of their re-organization, begun in the Fall of 1932 by Assistant Librarian C. E. Walton, appears assured of establishment on a permanent basis. That program, the initial result of which was the physical rehabilitation of both collections and their quarters, has achieved in six years the orderly arrangement of some 5,000 volumes of official records or their equivalent, previously stored in boxes, bundles, filing cabinets, and trunks; the integration therewith of coherent masses of papers, about equally large, gathered from various University offices or preserved outside Widener under circumstances usually inadequate and often hazardous; and the compilation of a finding-list of about 250 typed pages covering the important parts of these archival records. The aim has been, not toward persuasive idealism in treatment, but rather in the direction of such minima as would establish this collection of official University records on a par with other collections in the stack area, under principles not generally offensive to archivists.

The resignation of Mrs. Anna Felton Dakin, effective September 1, 1938, makes this appointment particularly opportune. Largely through her efforts and enthusiasm (with the backing of the Library authorities), the collection of material by Harvard men or relating to Harvard has grown rapidly in recent years. By 1920

the system of arrangement introduced by William Garrott Brown shortly after 1890 began to show signs of breakdown. Complete reclassification has been required from time to time, usually in unrelated spots; and this problem, to which she devoted considerable attention from 1933 onward, has been most intelligently handled. To friends of the Harvard Archives, it is unnecessary to emphasize how much Mrs. Dakin's unfailing enthusiasm and unflagging industry has meant in bringing this collection to its present size and importance.

It is here that the archives of many Harvard clubs have come to rest, alongside the records of Harvard associations, graduate and undergraduate, since 1719. Here, too, the records of Harvard classes have been deposited when the last surviving member died; sometimes before that when class secretaries have been wise. And as has so frequently been said, but never too many times, for additions to this collection, we are dependent upon the interest and generosity of friends of Harvard everywhere.

Another 18th Century Library Lost?

TWO YEARS ago, Professor Henry J. Cadbury discovered on the shelves of the Divinity School Library 67 books which had comprised the first Harvard Special Library. In 1725, Thomas Hollis had requested, "Where I send any books that the Library have already, let the best edition or the best bound be kept in the library, the Duplicate be for the Professor's closet, to Remaine to him and his successors Professor of Divinity in Harvard College." It was this collection of duplicates that Professor Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity, was able to assemble. They are now together in the Treasure Room of the College Library.

Now it appears that there may have been a second 18th century Hollis Library. Meeting on May 19, 1735, the Corporation voted, "That all the Duplicates of Books (except the Phylosophical and the Mathematical) that have been sent or procured by the care of our worthy Friend the present Mr. Thomas Hollis, be delivered to Dr. Wigglesworth, the Hollisian Professor of Divinity, for the use of him and his successors in said office: and all the Phylosophical and Mathematical Books, that have been procured and sent by the aforesaid Mr. Thomas Hollis, be Delivered to Mr. Greenwood the Hollisian Professor of the Mathematicke, for the use of him and his successors in said office; and that each of them give a Receipt in the College Library-Book for the Books they received. And that Mr. Flynt and Mr. Prince be a Committee to deliver the said Duplicates to the Professors, reserving the best books for the Library — the form of the Rec t to run after this manner, viz.

"Received the above Books for the uses mentioned in the foregoing vote."

A similar vote, naming John Winthrop as the Professor of Mathematics, was passed September 6, 1742. The question now is, where are the books?

F. G. KILGOUR

BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.